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DxMONITOR

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Animal Health Report

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Swine Brucellosis	14
Pseudorabies Virus	15
Equine Viral Arteritis Virus	16
Bovine Bluetongue Virus	not reported this quarter
Equine Infectious Anemia	not reported this quarter
Equine Encephalomyelitis	not reported this quarter

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Fall 1995

The DxMONITOR reports trends of confirmed disease diagnoses and animal health data collected from veterinary diagnostic laboratories and the USDA:APHIS.

The DxMONITOR Animal Health Report is distributed quarterly as part of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Reporting System (VDLRS). The VDLRS is a cooperative effort of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), and the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA:APHIS).

Caution should be taken when extrapolating information reported in the DxMONITOR due to the inherent biases of submitted specimens. Trends should be interpreted with care. An increase in the number of positive tests for a given diagnosis/agent may be the result of a true increase in prevalence, or it may only reflect a new State testing requirement, a heightened awareness of the condition, or an increase in the number of laboratories reporting data.

Test results are presented as the number positive over the total number tested per State on U.S. maps for the current and previous quarter and as the ratio of the current quarter's positive compared to the average positive for the previous four quarters, by region, plotted on a log base 2 scale. Laboratory reported diseases in Section I are reported as tests. Diseases in Section II are reported as accessions. Increases may be a reflection of the addition of new laboratories and/or laboratories reporting additional diseases not previously reported.

New for this issue: The disease reporting period for new data was April 1 through June 30, 1995. Data have been reported by 28 diagnostic laboratories in the States indicated on the facing page (two on hiatus), the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), and the APHIS:Veterinary Services program staffs.

DxMONITOR Animal Health Report

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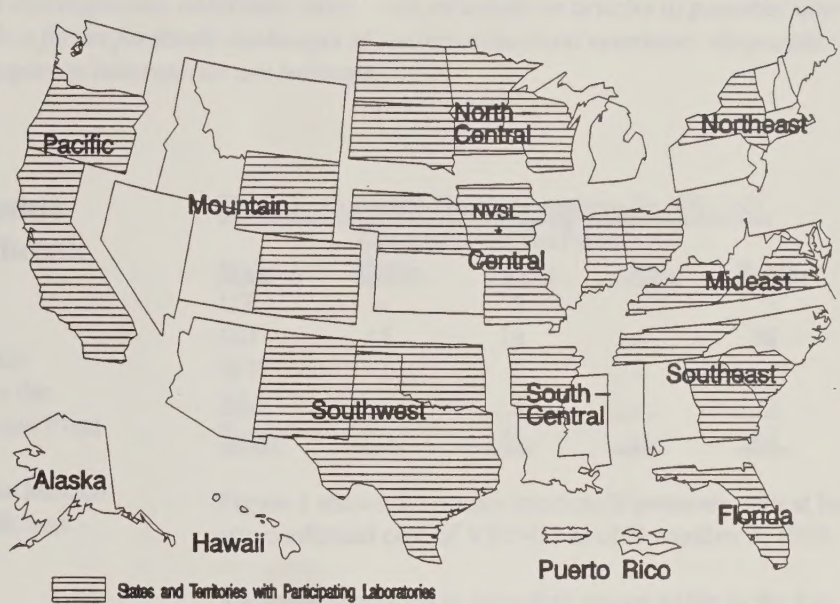
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**Articles may be reprinted with
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REGIONS OF THE VDLRS

Abbreviations for regions used
in this issue are:

AK = Alaska
CL = Central
FL = Florida
HI = Hawaii
MDE = Mideast
MTN = Mountain
NOC = North-Central
NOE = Northeast
PC = Pacific
PR = Puerto Rico & U.S.
Virgin Islands
SOC = South-Central
SE = Southeast
SW = Southwest
UNK = Unknown



Contributing Laboratories

The following laboratories have contributed data reported in the DxMONITOR Animal Health Report. Thanks to all of the individuals at these laboratories who have worked to make this report possible.

- Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission Diagnostic Laboratory (Little Rock, AR)
- California Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory System (Davis, CA)
- Colorado Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories, Colorado State University, (Fort Collins, CO)
- Bureau of Diagnostic Laboratories, Florida Department of Agriculture (Kissimmee, FL)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Georgia (Athens, GA)
- Veterinary Diagnostic and Investigational Laboratory, University of Georgia (Tifton, GA)
- National Veterinary Services Laboratories (Ames, IA)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Iowa State University (Ames, IA)
- Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Purdue University (West Lafayette, IN)
- Breathitt Veterinary Center, Murray State University (Hopkinsville, KY)
- Livestock Disease Diagnostic Center, University of Kentucky (Lexington, KY)
- Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Minnesota (St. Paul, MN)
- Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Missouri-Columbia (Columbia, MO)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Lincoln, NE)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Services, New Mexico Department of Agriculture (Albuquerque, NM)
- New York State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Cornell University (Ithaca, NY)
- North Dakota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, North Dakota State University (Fargo, ND)
- Reynoldsburg Laboratory, Ohio Department of Agriculture (Reynoldsburg, OH)
- Oklahoma Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Oklahoma State University (Stillwater, OK)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Oregon State University (Corvallis, OR)
- Puerto Rico Animal Diagnostic Laboratory (Dorado, PR)
- Clemson Diagnostic Laboratory, Clemson University (Columbia, SC)
- Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory, South Dakota State University (Brookings, SD)
- C.E. Kord Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Tennessee Department of Agriculture (Nashville, TN)
- Pan American Veterinary Laboratories, (Austin, TX)
- Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, Texas A&M University (College Station, TX)
- Bureau of Laboratory Services, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Richmond, VA)
- Central Animal Health Laboratory, Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (Madison, WI).
- Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory (Laramie, WY)



This section presents short descriptions of current investigations, outbreaks, news items, or events or articles of potential interest to diagnostic laboratories. The purpose is to provide a forum for timely exchanges of information about veterinary diagnostic laboratory activities. Submissions from nonparticipating laboratories are welcome.

Update on the Vesicular Stomatitis Virus-New Jersey (VSV-NJ) Outbreak in the Southwestern U.S.

This update is excerpted from the nineteenth weekly vesicular stomatitis outbreak update distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: Veterinary Services (USDA:APHIS:VS). The outbreak started in New Mexico and then spread to Arizona, Colorado, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Table 1 shows the number of premises and species affected as of November 3, 1995. The number currently positive refers to the number of premises that have a positive field diagnosis and serologic confirmation from the laboratory, or virus isolation. It does not include previously positive premises which have been released from quarantine. Cattle plus horses may add up to greater than the total because a premise with positive horses may have negative cattle and vice versa. Example: a positive premise with positive horses and negative cattle will show up in both the cattle column and the horse column.

Table 1. Currently Premises positive for VSV-NJ

State	Currently Positive Premises			Total
	Cattle	Horse	Other	
UT	--	3	--	3
CO	15	18	--	28
WY	1	7	--	8
NM	--	3	--	3
<u>Total</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>42</u>

Figure 1 shows the county location of premises with at least one confirmed case of VSV-NJ as of November 3, 1995.

Vesicular stomatitis is spreading among cattle in the San Luis valley of Colorado. So far, 14 cases have been identified, including one outside the grazing association. Affected cattle are displaying more serious clinical signs than those seen in horses and there appears to be increased morbidity - up to 70 percent of the herd. Previously the morbidity rate was about 10 percent. Horses accounted for 93 percent of the Colorado cases prior to the San Luis outbreak, but only one horse has been infected in the valley to date. In addition to the apparent increased morbidity, 15 cows have died so far. The Colorado State University Diagnostic Laboratory is investigating whether VSV-NJ or some other agent is the cause of death. Animal movement is being tracked to determine if potentially exposed animals have moved out of the valley.

Some countries are requiring negative VSV tests for animals to be imported. Several U.S. States have movement restrictions for livestock, wild or exotic animals originating from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, or Wyoming. For further information on trade restrictions, please contact your federal veterinarian or the National Center for Import and Export, in Riverdale, MD, 301-734-8590.

Fact sheets on VSV in dairy and beef cattle, swine, and VSV vaccination are available from the contacts below. The University of California-Davis has a video on the dairy outbreak in that State in 1982.

Contact: USDA:APHIS:VS Emergency Programs, Riverdale, MD, (301) 734-8073 or USDA:APHIS:VS Western Regional Office, Englewood, CO, (303) 784-6215.

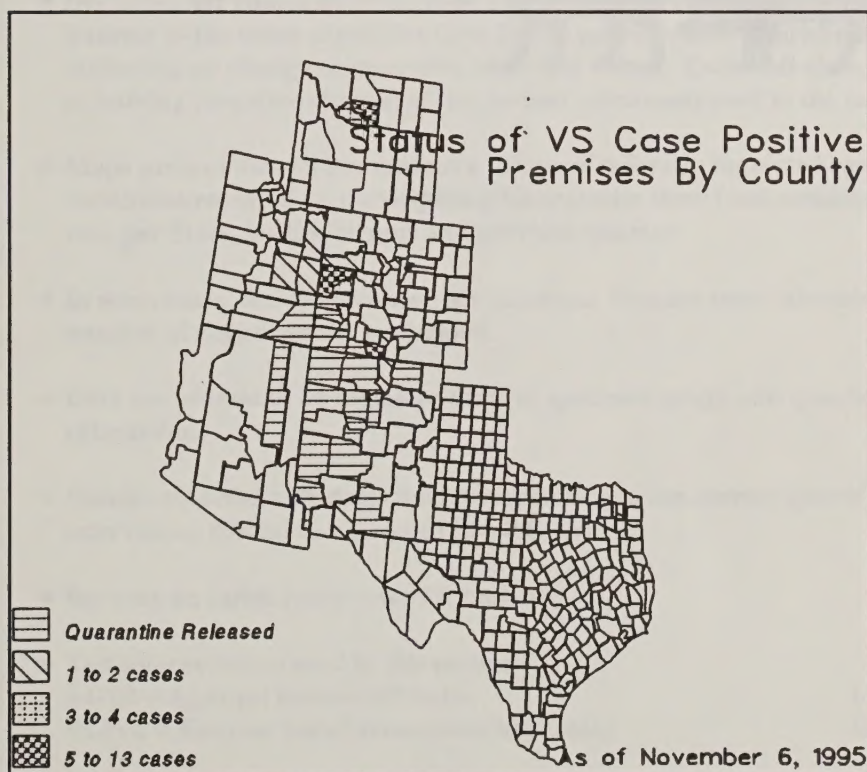



Figure 1



I. Patterns of Selected Diseases

Section I contains information on diseases of interest as designated by List B of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE). The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor confirmed cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions can be mapped and evaluated.

Bovine Leukosis Virus	4
Paratuberculosis	6
Bovine Brucellosis	8
Bovine Tuberculosis	9
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	10
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus	12
Swine Brucellosis	14
Pseudorabies Virus	15
Equine Viral Arteritis Virus	16
Bovine Bluetongue Virus	not reported this quarter
Equine Infectious Anemia	not reported this quarter
Equine Encephalomyelitis	not reported this quarter

Key to Figures in this Section:

- Deviation bar charts show the base 2 logarithmic transformation of the ratio of positive tests for the current quarter to the mean of positive tests for the previous four quarters. A value of '0' is equivalent to a ratio of '1', indicating no change compared to historical values. Each unit change indicates a doubling (positive change) or halving (negative change) of the present value compared to the mean of the historical values.
- Maps present data in two manners. Maps of federally regulated conditions show numbers of herds. Maps of conditions reported by participating laboratories show total number of positive tests over total number of tests run, per State, for the current and previous quarter.
- In some cases, the denominator is a minimum because some laboratories were not able to determine the total number of negative tests performed.
- Data are presented by region or State of specimen origin and quarter of the calendar year for specimen submission.
- Results reported with dates not corresponding to the current quarter are the result of different testing intervals or related to different reporting times.
- See map on inside front cover for regions.
- Test abbreviations used in this section:
AGID = Agar gel immunodiffusion
ELISA = Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
CF = Complement fixation
IFA = Indirect fluorescent antibody

□ Bovine Leukosis Virus (BLV)

Criteria: AGID or pathology.

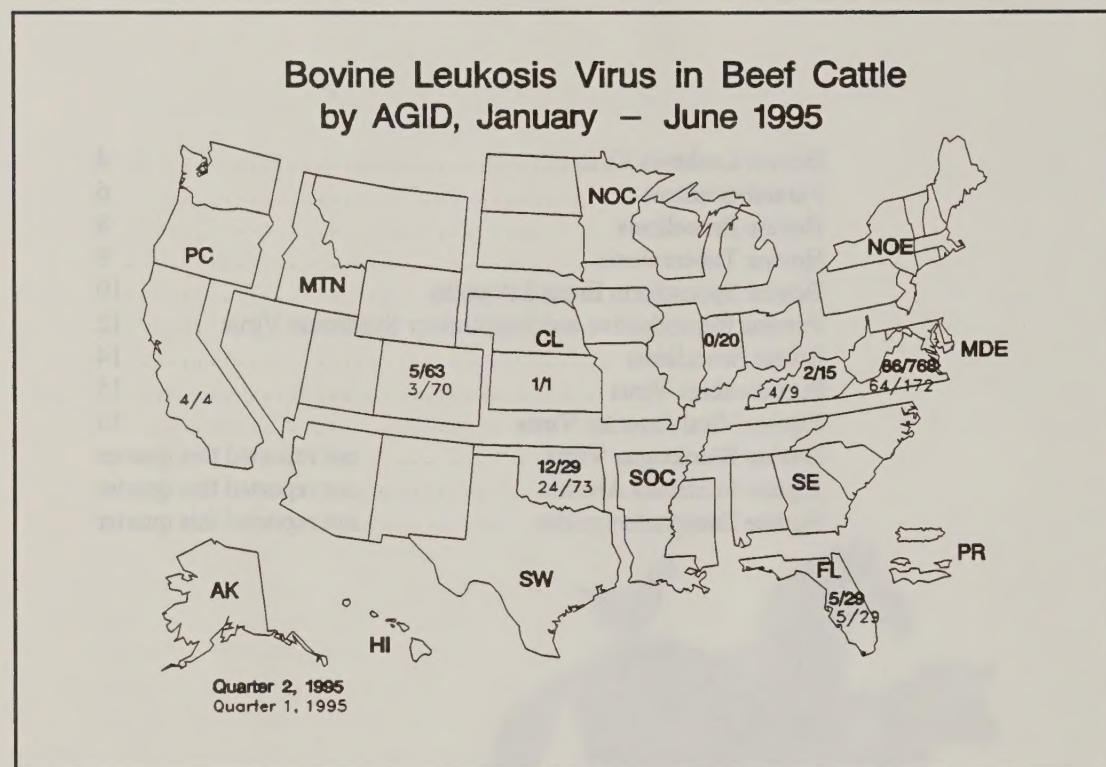


Figure 2

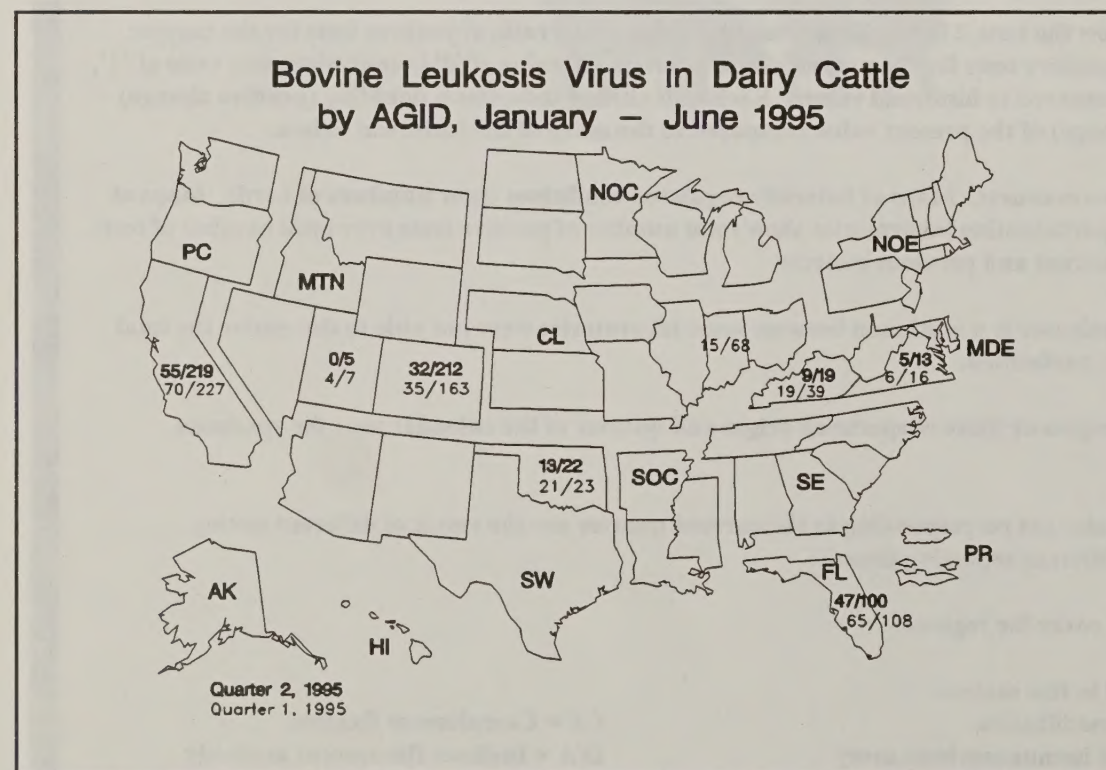


Figure 3

Bovine Leukosis Virus in All Cattle by AGID, January – June 1995

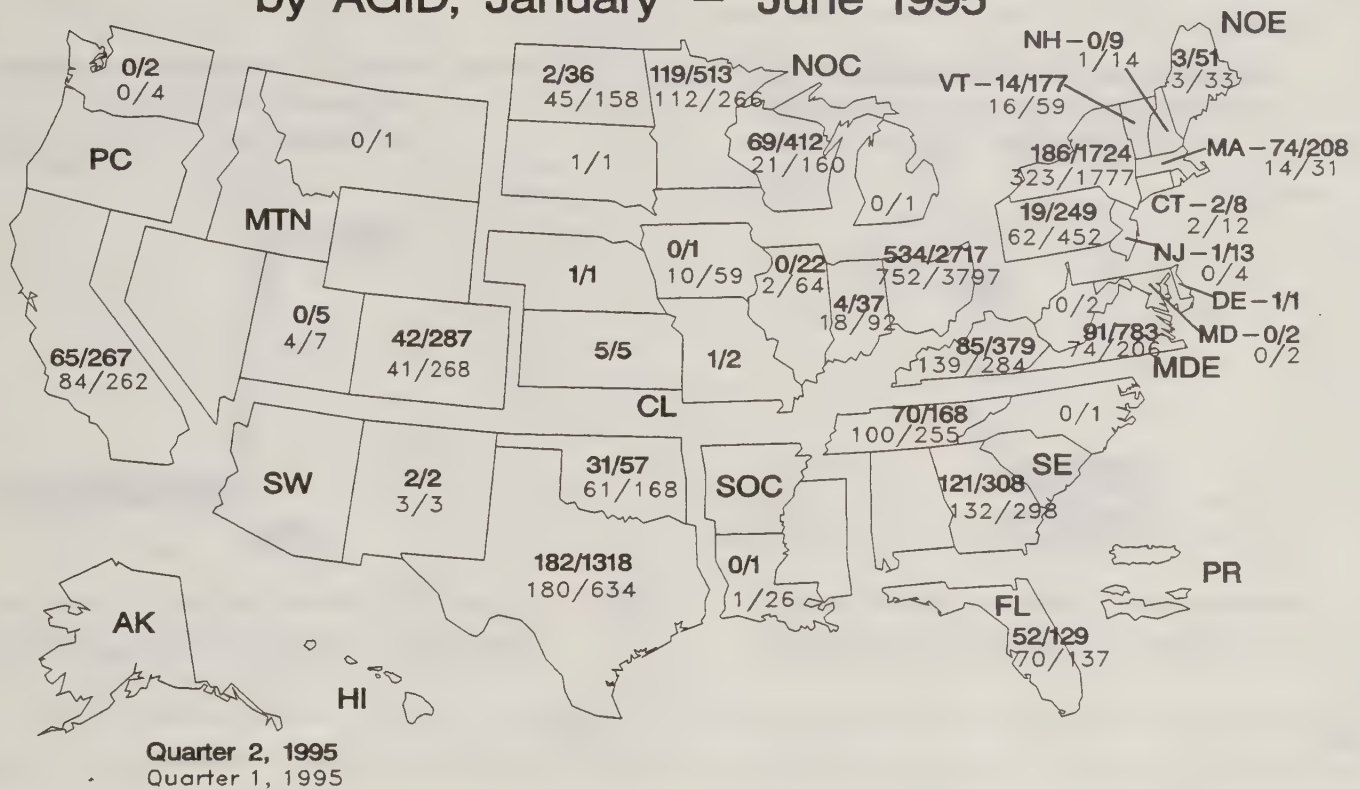


Figure 4

For the second quarter of 1995 (April through June), there were 1,776/9,894 (18.0 percent) positive AGID tests for bovine leukosis virus (BLV), compared to 2,271/9,538 (23.8 percent) for the first quarter of 1995 and 1,988/11,899 (16.7 percent) for the second quarter of 1994. Figures 2 through 4 show the distribution of AGID test results for BLV for the first and second quarters of 1995 in beef, dairy, and all cattle by State. Figure 4 includes results where the class was unknown.

Figure 5 shows the ratio of total AGID positives for the second quarter of 1995 compared to the average total AGID positives for the previous year by region. The South Central region (not shown) reported zero positive for the current quarter compared to an average of one for the previous four quarters.

In addition to the AGID results reported above, three States reported results for histopathology or multiple tests. Georgia reported one positive and Minnesota reported two positives by histopathology. Missouri reported 50 positives of 84 tested by multiple tests.

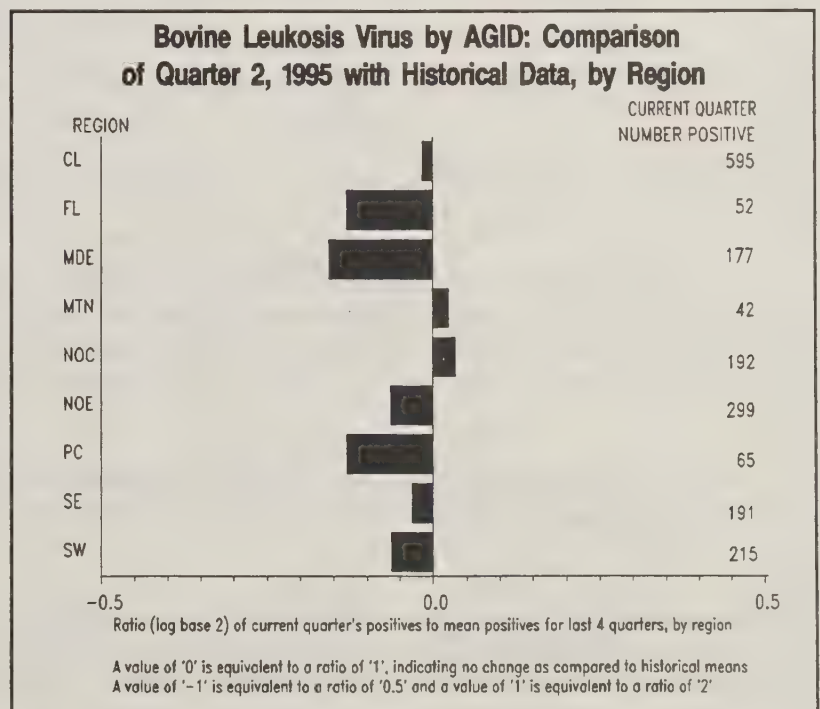


Figure 5

NOTE: States with no values are nonreporting States.

□ Paratuberculosis

Criteria: Culture, histopathology, DNA probe, AGID, ELISA, or CF.

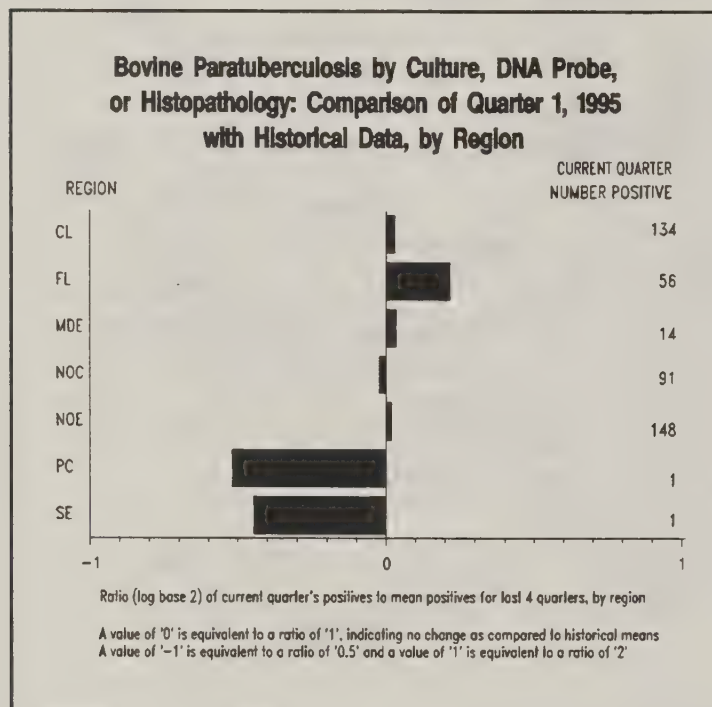


Figure 6

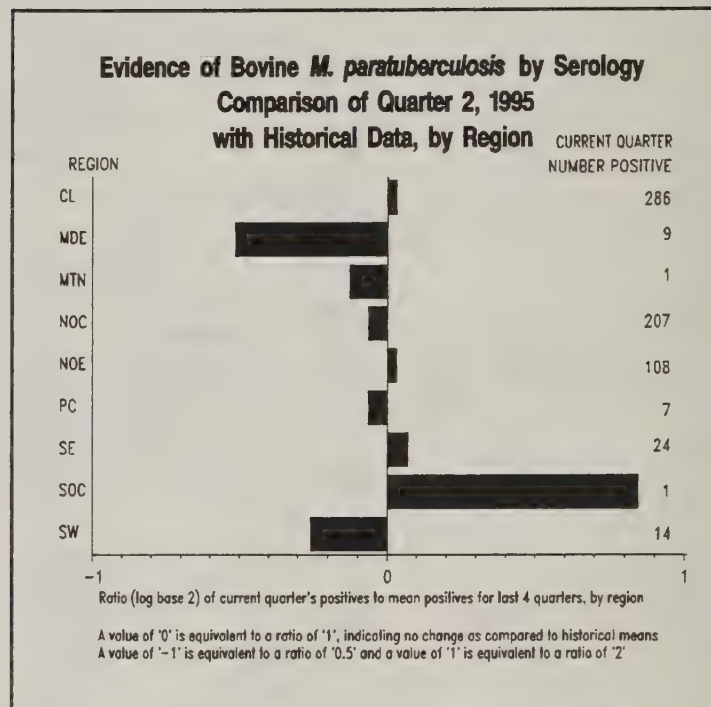
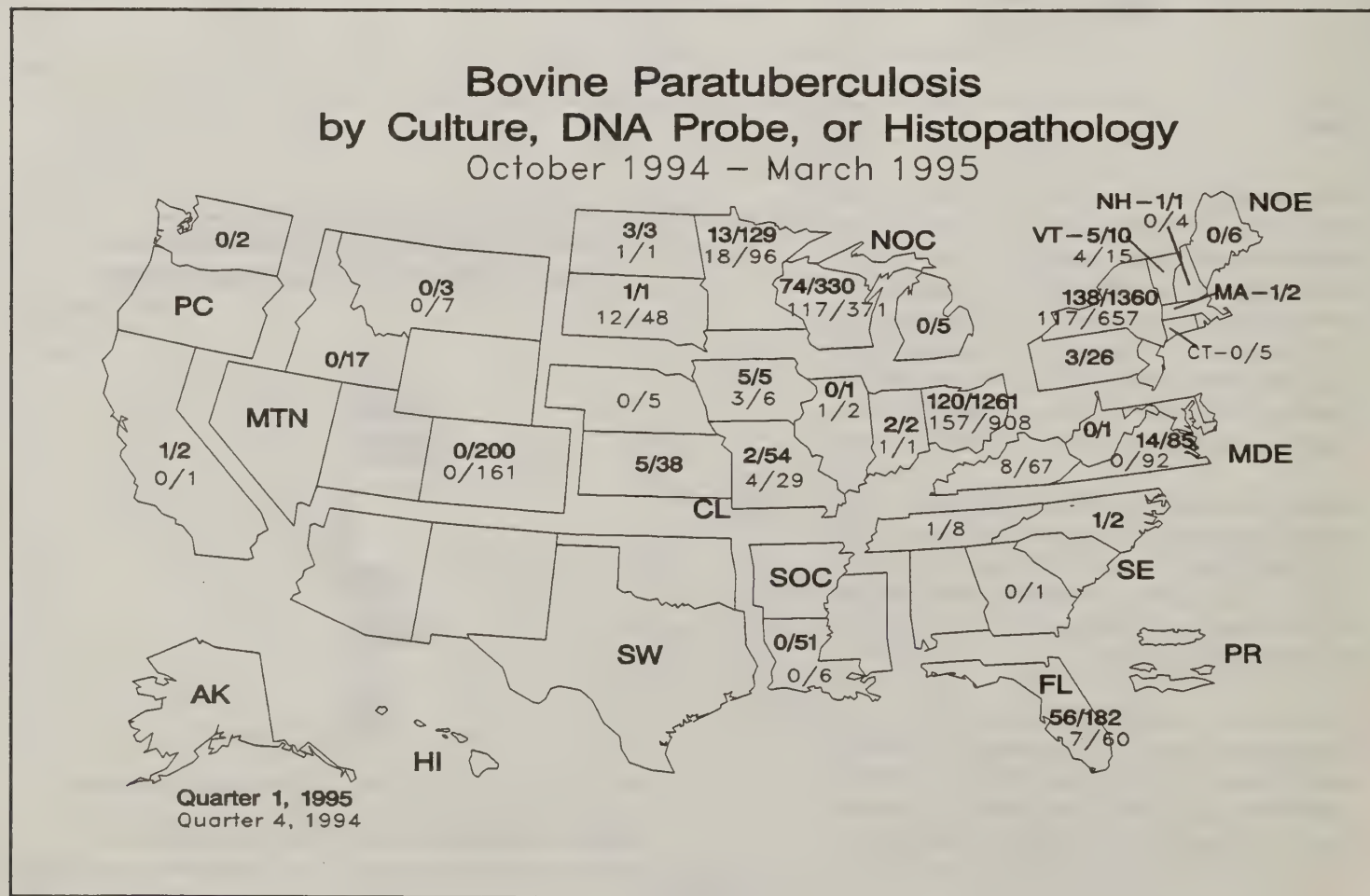


Figure 7



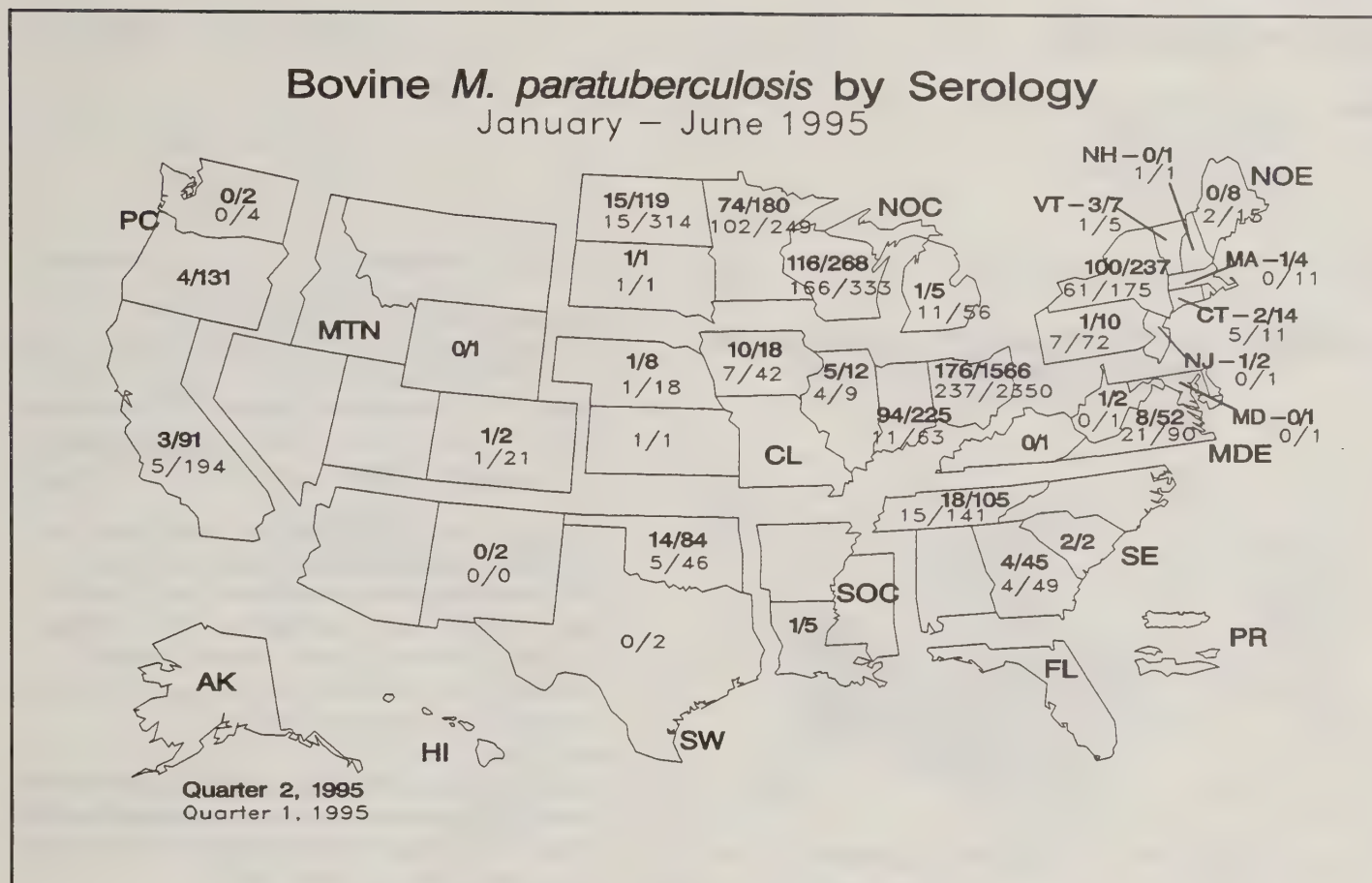


Figure 9

Bovine: Figure 6 shows the ratios of the positives for the first quarter of 1995 to the average number of positives for the previous four quarters. Data represent paratuberculosis culture, DNA probe, and histopathology, by region. The Mountain region (not shown) reported zero positive for the current quarter compared to an average of 1.25 for the previous four quarters. The South Central region (not shown) reported zero positive compared to an average of 0.75. Ratios for paratuberculosis serology positives for the second quarter of 1995 compared to the previous four quarters are shown in Figure 7.

Figure 8 shows culture, DNA probe, and histopathology results for bovine paratuberculosis for the fourth quarter of 1994 and the first quarter of 1995, by State. Positives for the first quarter of 1995 were 445/3,779 (11.8 percent).

Figure 9 shows the serology results for bovine paratuberculosis for the first and second quarters of 1995, by State. Positives for the second quarter of 1995 were 657/3,211 (20.5 percent).

Caprine: For the first quarter of 1995, seven out of 76 (9.2 percent) caprine paratuberculosis culture, DNA probe, and histopathology tests were positive. Ohio (3) and Wisconsin (4) reported the positive test results. For the second quarter of 1995, 69/1,324 (5.2 percent) caprine serology tests were positive. Arizona (4), California (1), Indiana (1), Massachusetts (19), Maryland (1), Michigan (2), Minnesota (12), Missouri (2), Mississippi (4), New York (2), Oregon (1), Texas (13), Vermont (6), and Wisconsin (1) had positive test results.

Ovine: For the first quarter of 1995, zero out of 32 ovine paratuberculosis culture, DNA probe, and histopathology tests were positive. For the second quarter of 1995, 11 out of 327 ovine serology tests were positive (3.4 percent). California (1) and New York (10) had positive test results.

Other: Culture results for nontraditional species reported for the first quarter of 1995 were negative for one bison (Ohio), positive for four of five cervidae (Colorado [1] and Maine [3]), and positive for one of two llamas (Ohio). DNA probe results for the second quarter of 1995 were positive for two of 15 zoo ruminants (Florida). Serology results for the second quarter of 1995 were negative for one llama (Oklahoma).

NOTE: States with no values are nonreporting States.

□ Bovine Brucellosis

Source: Dr. Mike Gilsdorf
USDA:APHIS:VS
Cattle Diseases Staff
(301) 734-4918

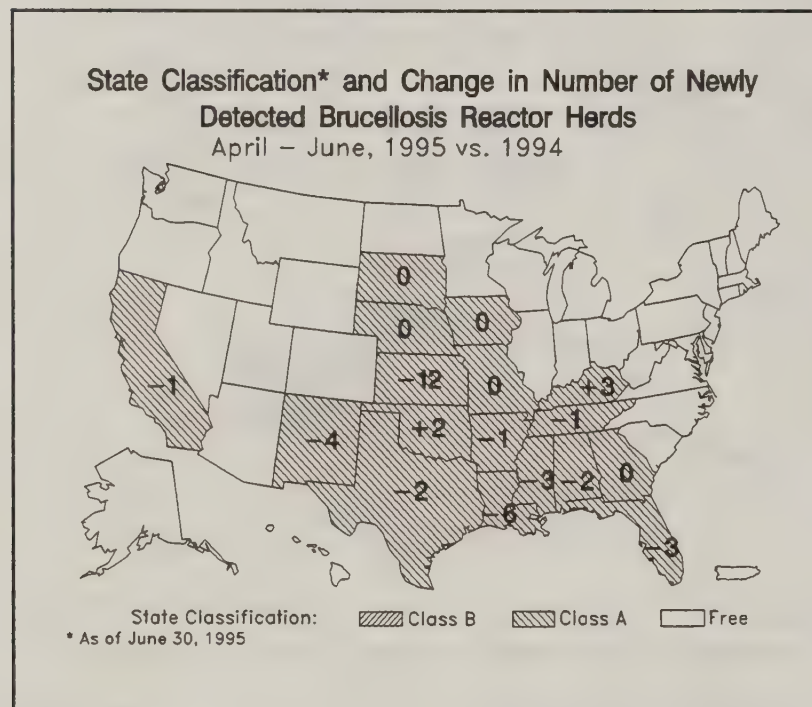


Figure 10

Reactor herd = Herd with at least one case of brucellosis confirmed by serology or culture.

Definition of State Classifications:

- Class B:** More than 0.25 percent, but less than 1.5 percent of all herds infected.
- Class A:** No more than 0.25 percent of all herds infected.
- Free:** No infected herds under quarantine during the past 12 months.

There were no Class B States for bovine brucellosis at the time of release of this report. Kentucky and Oklahoma had increased numbers of newly detected herds between April 1 and June 30, 1995. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas had decreases numbers (Figure 10).

For the entire U.S., there were 59 newly detected bovine brucellosis reactor herds from April through June 1995 (Figure 11), 3 fewer herds than were newly identified from January through March 1995.

The 59 brucellosis reactor herds detected in the second quarter of 1995 were 30 fewer than were detected during the same quarter of 1994 (Figure 12).

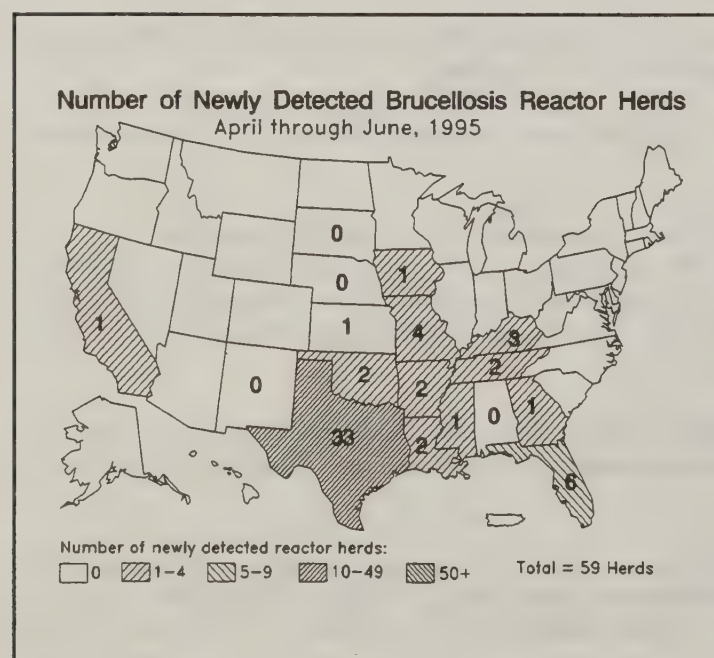


Figure 11

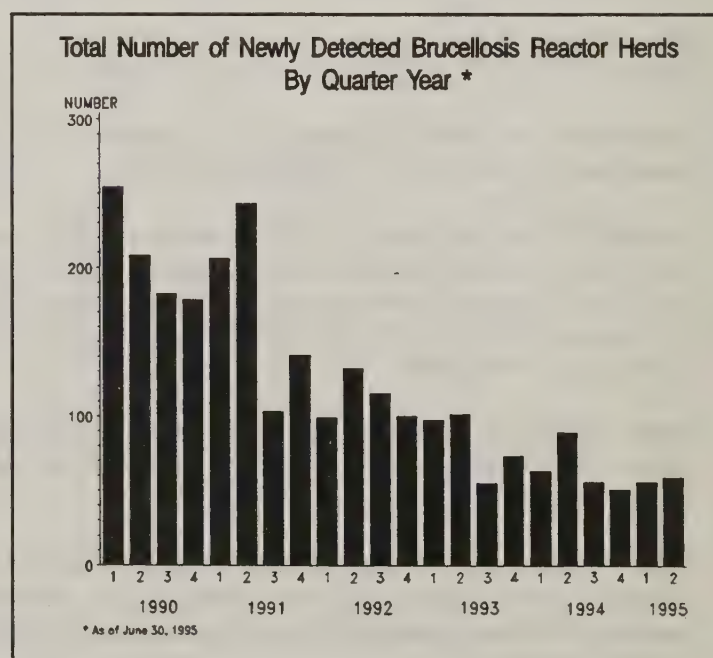


Figure 12

□ Bovine Tuberculosis

Source: Dr. J.S. VanTiem
 USDA:APHIS:VS
 Cattle Diseases Staff
 (301) 734-8715

Infected = Laboratory confirmed existence of
Mycobacterium bovis.

Exposed = Animals directly associated with infected
 animals.

State Classifications:

Modified Accredited: Testing and Slaughter Surveillance
 Programs in effect.

Accredited Free: Testing and Slaughter Surveillance
 Programs have identified no
 infected bovines for five or more
 years.

No new cattle or bison herds were identified as infected
 with bovine tuberculosis as of June 30, 1995. The seven
 herds shown in Figure 13 are the same as for the last two
 quarters (since December 31, 1994).

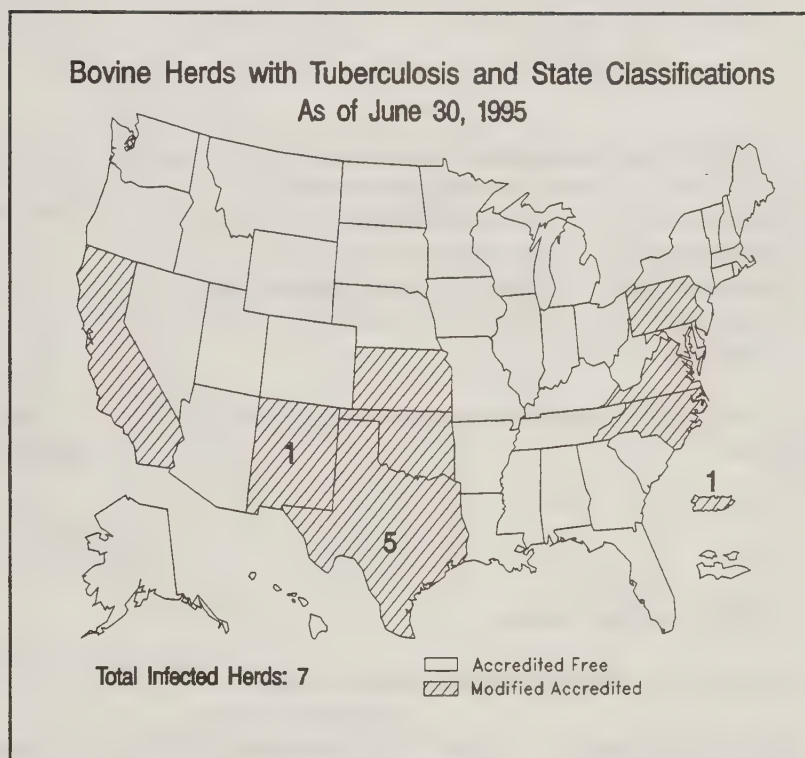


Figure 13

There were a total of 10 cervidae herds identified as
 infected or exposed to bovine tuberculosis as of June 30,
 1995 (Figure 14). Michigan and New York had one
 newly identified herd each.

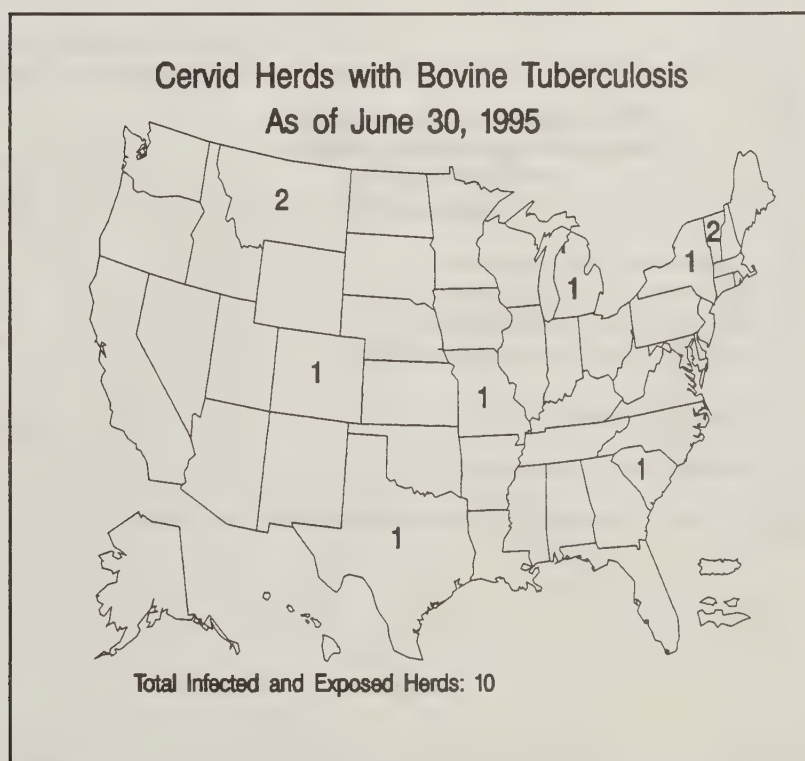


Figure 14

Other BSE Affected Countries:

Sources: Dr. T. Chillaud, Office International des Epizooties
Dr. G. O. Denny, Northern Ireland

Between September 30, 1994 and March 31, 1995, the Republic of Ireland reported three additional cases of BSE in native cattle. Portugal reported six additional cases in native cattle between June 12 and August 1, 1995. Switzerland reported 21 additional cases in native cattle between May 25 and August 25, 1995. Northern Ireland reported an additional 21 cases in native cattle between July 18 and September 1, 1995 (Table 3). No additional reports of cases of BSE imported from the United Kingdom or other countries with endemic BSE were recorded since the last reporting period.

BSE Cases¹ Worldwide Other Than Great Britain as of August 9, 1995

Country ²	1987 +before	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
Guernsey	4	34	52	83	75	92	115	69	—	524
Northern Ireland	0	3	30	100	170	333	487	363	112 ³	1598
Jersey	0	1	4	8	14	23	37	22	—	109
Isle of Man	0	6	6	22	67	109	110	55	—	375
Republic of Ireland	0	0	15	14	17	18	16	19	3 ³	102
Switzerland	0	0	0	2	8	15	29	64	52 ³	170
Portugal	0	0	0	1 ⁴	1 ⁴	1 ⁴	3 ⁴	12	10 ³	28
France	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	4	2	12

Countries with imported cases only:

Germany: 4 cases (02/92, 02/94, 04/94, 05/94)

Falkland Islands: 1 case (1989)

Canada: 1 case (11/93)

Italy: 2 cases (10/94)

Denmark: 1 case (07/92)

Oman: 2 cases (1989)

1. Cases in native cattle and cattle imported for the U.K. or another country with endemic BSE.
2. In order of first reported case/diagnosis.
3. Data for Northern Ireland as of September 1, 1995; data for Switzerland as of August 25, 1995; data for Portugal as of August 1, 1995; data for the Republic of Ireland as of March 31, 1995.
4. Imported cases.

Data provided by Office International des Epizooties and Northern Ireland.

Table 3

□ Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) Virus

Criteria: Virus isolation or antibody detection by indirect fluorescent antibody.

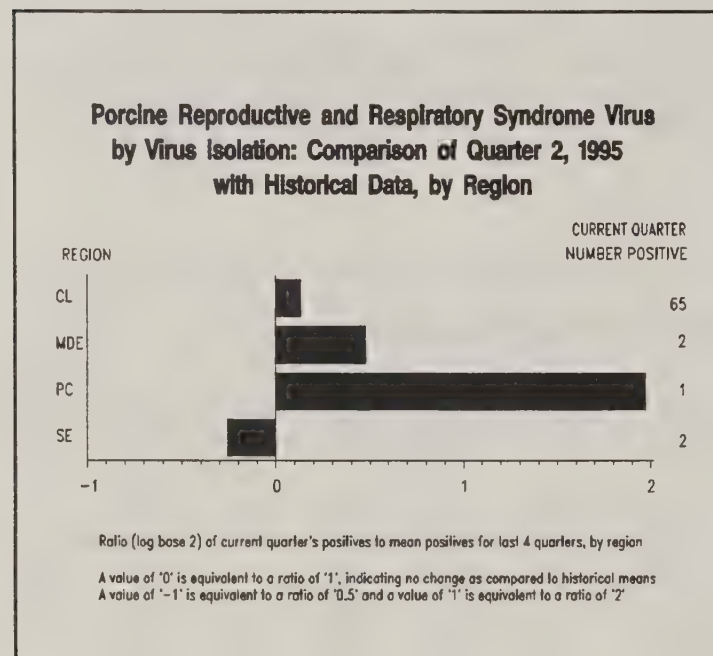


Figure 17

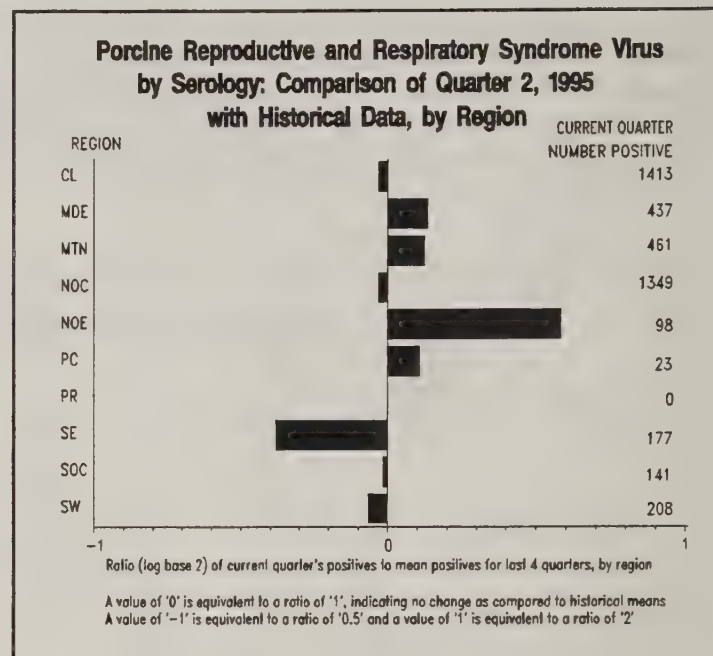


Figure 18

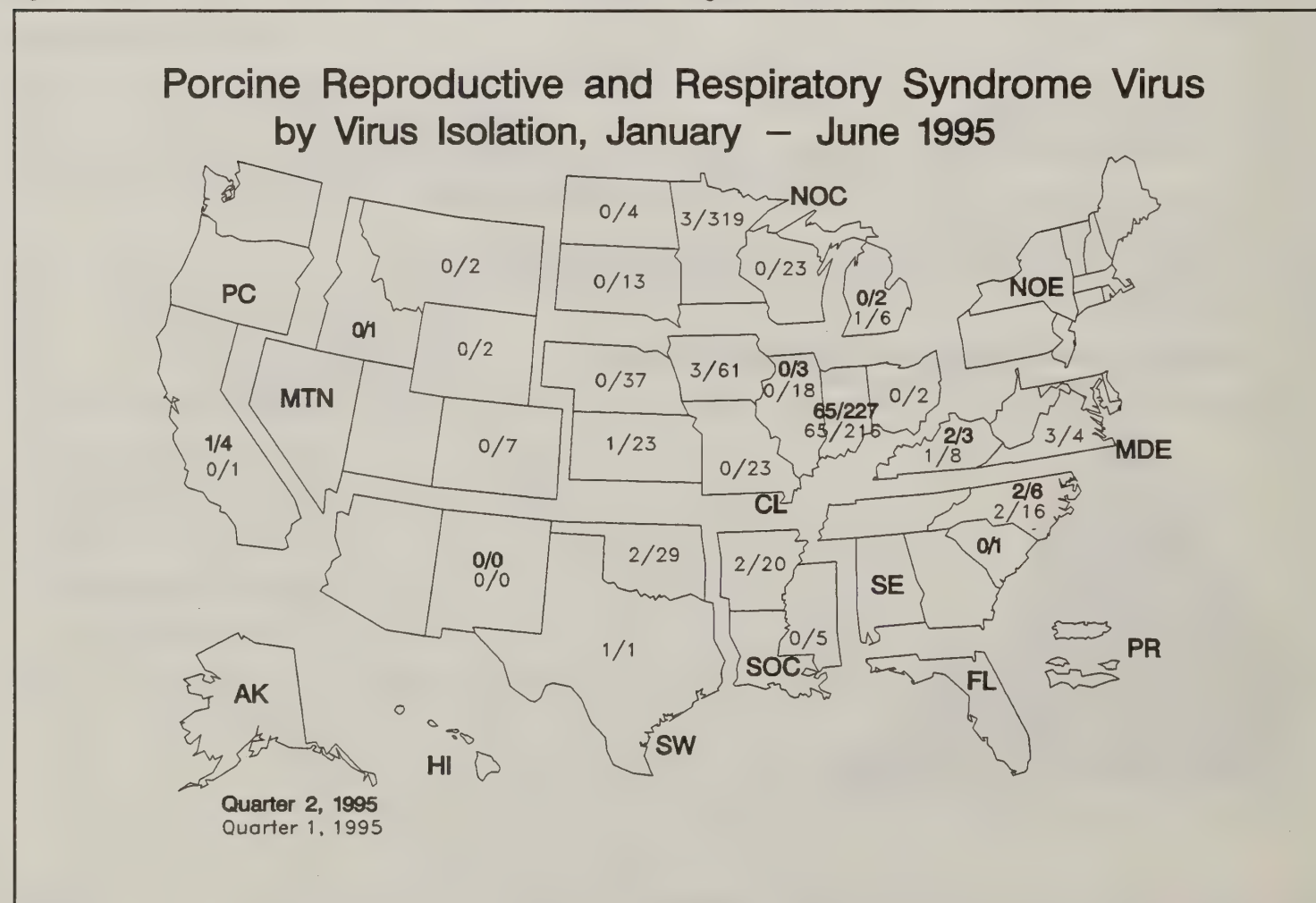


Figure 19

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus by Serology, January – June 1995

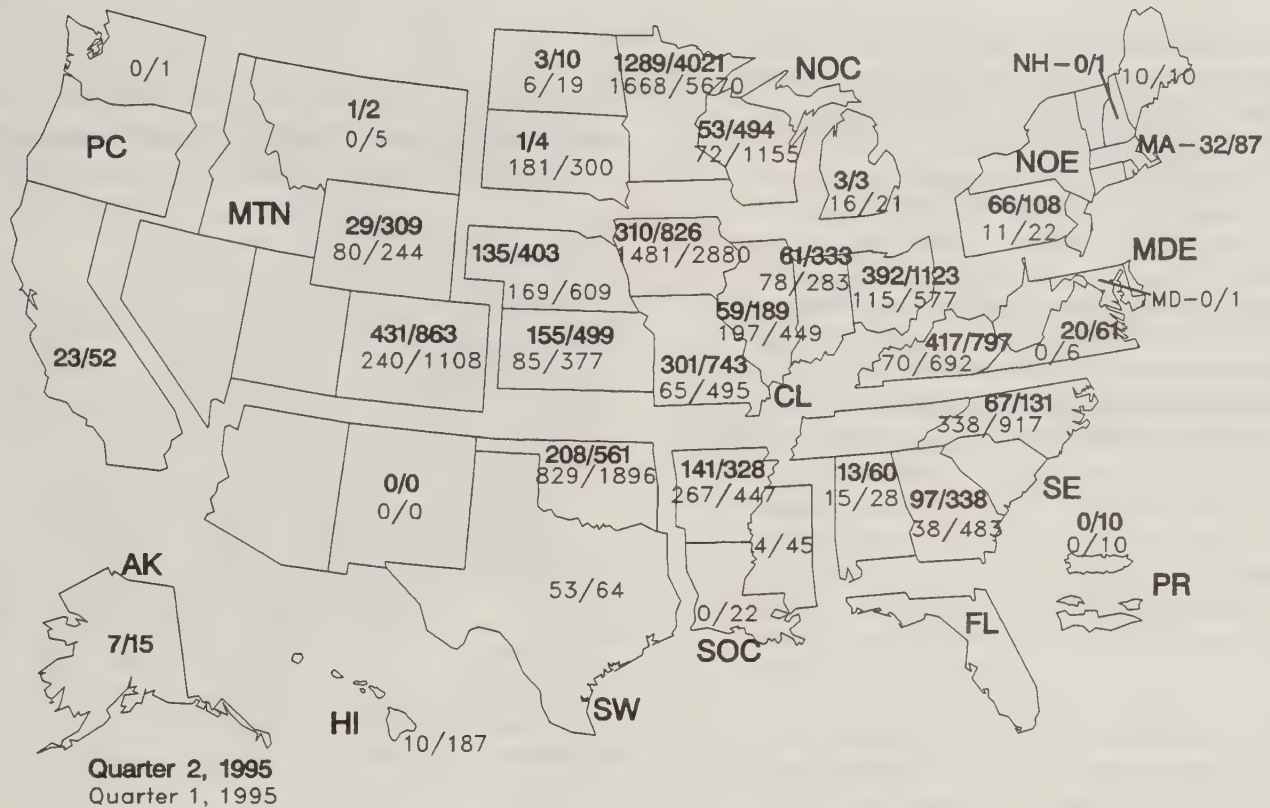


Figure 20

Figure 17 shows the ratio of positive virus isolation tests for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) for quarter two 1995 compared to the average number positive for the previous four quarters. The Mountain region (not shown) reported zero positive for the current quarter compared to an average of 0.5 for the previous four quarters. The North Central region (not shown) reported zero positive compared to an average of 16.75. The Southwestern region (not shown) reported zero positive compared to an average of one.

Figure 18 shows the ratio comparison of serology test results for PRRS for the second quarter of 1995. Seven positives were reported for Alaska (not shown) for the current quarter compared to an average of zero for the previous four quarters.

Virus isolation for PRRS virus resulted in 70 positives out of 247 tests run (28.3 percent) for the second quarter of 1995. Figure 19 shows the results of virus isolation for the first and second quarters of 1995, by State.

IFA serology testing for PRRS resulted in 4,314 positives out of 12,371 tests run (34.9 percent) for the second quarter of 1995. Figure 20 shows the results of IFA serology for the first and second quarters of 1995, by State.

NOTE: States with no values are nonreporting States.

□ Pseudorabies Virus (PRV)

Source: Dr. Joe Anelli
USDA:APHIS:VS
Swine Health Staff
(301) 734-7767

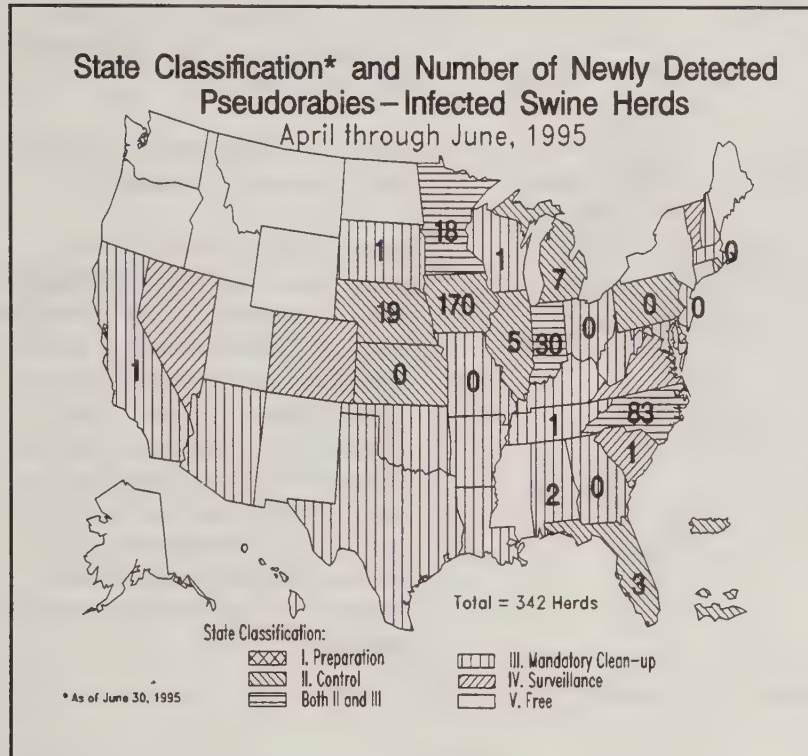


Figure 23

percent, with 4,809 of the 4,966 known infected herds on clean-up plans. The percent for the second quarter of 1995 was 97.2, with 4,415 of the 4,541 known infected herds on plans.

A total of 376 swine herds were newly identified as being infected with pseudorabies virus (PRV) during the first quarter of 1995. A total of 342 swine herds were newly identified during the second quarter of 1995 (Figure 23). The number of newly infected herds in Iowa was 186 and 170 for the first and second quarters of 1995, respectively. Colorado and Virginia both advanced in State classification (Class IV) between January and June, 1995. There were no Class I States at the time of release of this report.

Iowa had 58.4 percent (2,900 out of 4,966) of all known PRV infected swine herds in the United States in the first quarter of 1995 and 57.8 percent (2,623 out of 4,541) in the second quarter of 1995. The total number of known infected herds in the U.S. continues to decline (Figure 24). The herd prevalence of PRV was 2.4 percent for the first quarter and 2.2 percent for the second quarter. Since 1992, the herd prevalence has remained between two and three percent.

The percentage of known PRV infected swine herds participating in clean-up programs has steadily increased for all States since 1991 (Figure 25). For the first quarter of 1995, the overall participation rate was 96.8

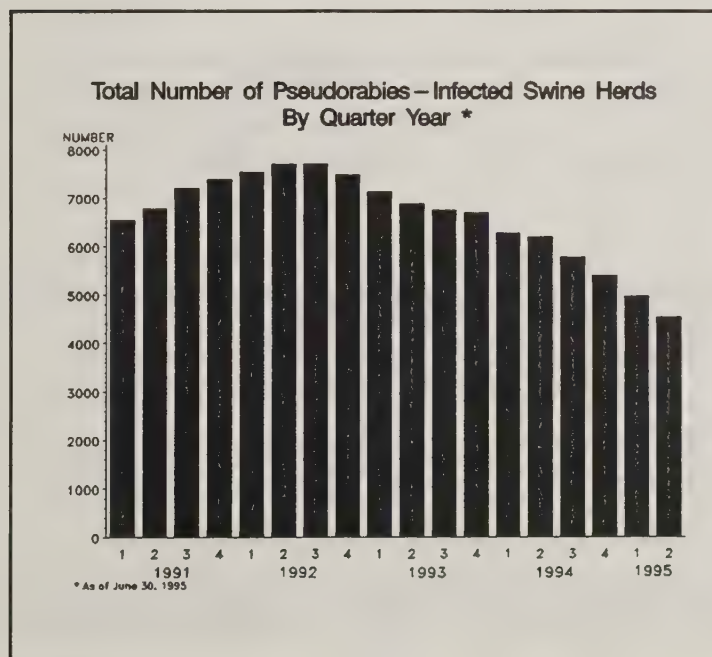


Figure 24

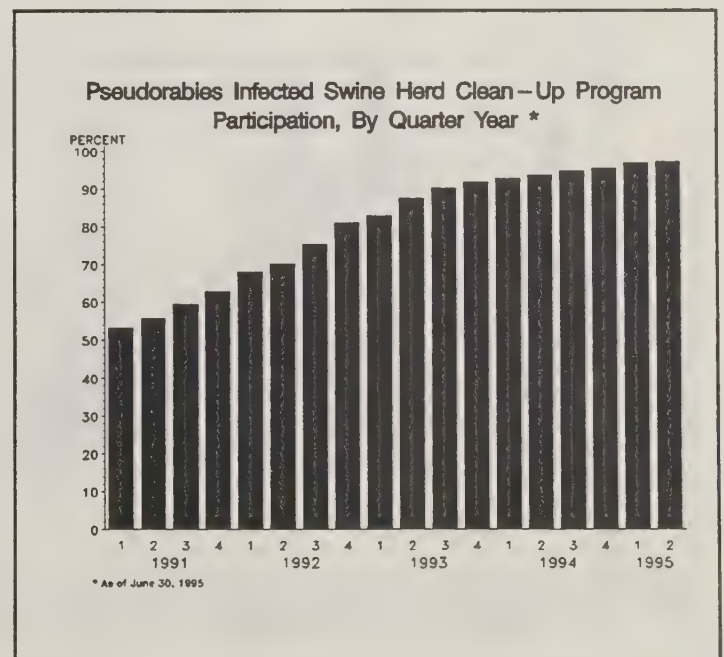


Figure 25

II. Selected Etiologic Agents Associated with Bovine Abortion

Section II characterizes selected agents associated with bovine abortions (aborted fetuses or congenitally infected calves) from accessions reported to veterinary diagnostic laboratories.

Neospora spp. 18

Key to Figures in this Section:

- Deviation bar charts show the base 2 logarithmic transformation of the ratio of positive accessions for the current quarter to the mean of positive accessions for the previous four quarters. A value of '0' is equivalent to a ratio of '1', indicating no change compared to historical values. Each incremental unit change indicates a doubling (positive change) or halving (negative change) of the present value compared to the mean of the historical values.
- Maps of conditions reported by participating laboratories show total number of positive accessions over total number of accessions run, per State, for the current and previous quarter.
- In some cases, the denominator is a minimum because some laboratories were not able to determine the total number of negative accessions.
- Data are presented by region or State of specimen origin and quarter of the calendar year for specimen submission.
- See map on inside front cover for regions.

☐ ***Neospora* spp.**

Criteria: Histopathology and detection of antigen by immunohistochemistry, or detection of antibody in aborted fetus by indirect FA.

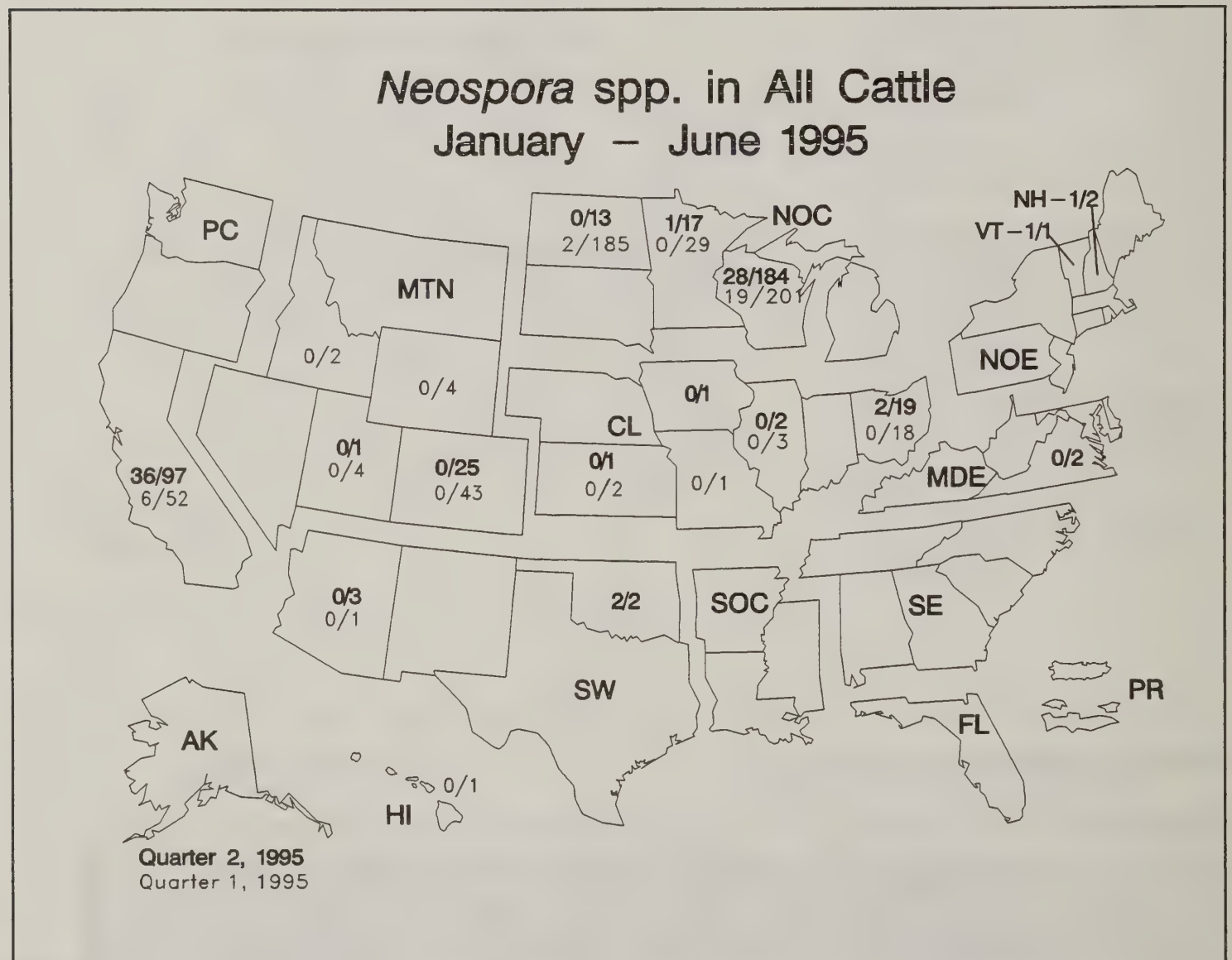


Figure 29

Figure 29 shows the distribution of accession test results for *Neospora* spp. for the first and second quarters of 1995, by State. For all cattle, 71/370 (13.8 percent) accessions tested for *Neospora* spp. were positive during the second quarter of 1995.

NOTE: States with no values are nonreporting States.

Appendix

This section provides tables displaying the most recently reported diagnostic laboratory data.

Bovine Leukosis Virus	20
Paratuberculosis by Culture, Histopathology, or DNA Probe	21
<i>M. paratuberculosis</i> by Serology	22
Equine Viral Arteritis Virus	23
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus	23
<i>Neospora</i> spp.	24

Key to Tables in this Section:

- Data are presented by laboratory of specimen origin and quarter of specimen submission. Because individuals within a State may utilize outside laboratories in addition to their own, the State numbers presented in the State maps may not agree with the numbers presented by reporting laboratory in the appendix.
- Values represent the number of positive tests or accessions (P) and the number of tests performed or accessions tested (T).
- Values reported in the "TOT" category represent all tests performed during the year. This category may include some tests for which a month of specimen submission was not known. Therefore, the sum of the quarterly values may not be equal to the "TOT" values.
- Data totals (positives and total tests) shown for "Total" include specimens of unknown bovine class, in addition to specimens from beef or dairy cattle. Thus, the sums of dairy cattle totals and beef cattle totals do not always equal the totals shown for all cattle.
- Values reported for all diagnoses/agents are for quarters in 1994 and 1995.
- In some cases, the reported total number of tests performed is a minimum because some laboratories were not able to determine the total number of negative tests performed.
- Abbreviations for laboratories used in the tables are:

ARVDL = Arkansas	CAVDL = California	COVDL = Colorado	FLVDL = Florida
GAATH = GA, Athens	GATFT = GA, Tifton	IAVDL = Iowa	INVDL = Indiana
KYMSU = KY, Hopkinsville	KYVDL = KY, Lexington	MNDVL = Minnesota	MOVDL = Missouri
NDVDL = North Dakota	NEVDL = Nebraska	NMVDL = New Mexico	NVSL = National
NYVDL = New York	OHVDL = Ohio	OKVDL = Oklahoma	ORVDL = Oregon
PAVL = TX, Austin	PRVDL = Puerto Rico	SCVDL = South Carolina	SDVDL = South Dakota
TNVDL = Tennessee	TXVDL = TX, College Sta.	VAVDL = Virginia	WIVDL = Wisconsin
WYVDL = Wyoming			

Appendix

Bovine Leukosis Virus																
Beef							Dairy					Total				
		---- Quarter ----					---- Quarter ----					---- Quarter ----				
Lab		3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT	3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT	3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT
CAVDL	P	0	4	4	1	9	209	89	70	55	423	234	94	84	66	478
	T	20	27	4	1	52	562	339	227	219	1347	672	377	262	268	1579
COVDL	P	0	2	3	5	10	43	19	39	32	133	47	21	45	42	155
	T	6	40	70	63	179	145	217	170	217	749	191	257	274	292	1014
FLVDL	P	4	6	5	5	20	15	79	65	47	206	19	85	70	52	226
	T	35	47	29	29	140	26	169	108	100	403	61	216	137	129	543
GAATH	P											14	12	79	89	194
	T											52	69	157	196	474
GATFT	P											76	63	53	33	225
	T											194	191	141	113	639
INVDL	P	32	33		0	65	12		15		27	44	33	15	0	92
	T	58	86		20	164	23		68		91	81	86	68	20	255
KYMSU	P											56	86	111	74	327
	T											119	206	225	339	889
KYVDL	P	9	5	4	2	20	164	39	19	9	231	182	51	27	11	271
	T	33	41	9	15	98	254	137	39	19	449	320	189	57	39	605
MNVDL	P											83	65	126	188	462
	T											267	284	325	817	1693
MOVDL	P		15	1	12	28		16	3	35	54	38	35	4	50	127
	T		34	12	30	76		30	12	45	87	69	78	27	84	258
NDVDL	P											28	10	58	8	104
	T											62	84	234	56	436
NMVDL	P											0	0	3	2	5
	T											2	0	3	2	7
NVSL	P											1	6	4	1	12
	T											24	8	18	4	54
NYVDL	P											616	637	456	344	2053
	T											2779	3800	2847	2890	12316
OHVDL	P											490	532	732	495	2249
	T											2190	2716	3605	2411	10922
OKVDL	P	9	45	24	12	90	72	11	21	13	117	94	56	61	31	242
	T	23	93	73	29	218	96	15	23	22	156	140	108	168	57	473
SDVDL	P											158				158
	T											892				892
TNVDL	P											115		100	70	285
	T											310		255	168	733
TXVDL	P											270	157	180	182	789
	T											3414	1795	633	1315	7157
VAVDL	P	10	17	64	86	177	0	0	7	5	12	10	17	71	91	189
	T	53	27	172	768	1020	4	3	17	13	37	57	30	189	781	1057

Paratuberculosis by Culture, Histopathology, or DNA Probe

		Bovine					Ovine					Caprine						
		---- Quarter ----					---- Quarter ----					---- Quarter ----						
Lab		2/94	3/94	4/94	1/95	TOT	2/94	3/94	4/94	1/95	TOT	2/94	3/94	4/94	1/95	TOT		
CAVDL	P	1		0		1								0		0		
	T	9		1		10								17		17		
COVDL	P	1	3	0	0	4												
	T	167	164	161	200	692												
FLVDL	P	37	12	7	56	112				0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
	T	67	86	60	182	395				14	14	7	20	14	10	51		
INVDL	P		1	1	2	4												
	T		1	1	2	4												
KYVDL	P		0	8		8												
	T		20	67		87												
MNVDL	P	15	34	35	24	108							1			1		
	T	50	98	118	145	411							3			3		
MOVDL	P	9	9	4	2	24												
	T	30	24	28	54	136												
NDVDL	P	2	2	2	3	9												
	T	2	2	2	3	9												
NVSL	P	6	4	1	6	17				0	0	0				0		
	T	11	13	18	45	87				1	1	1				1		
NYVDL	P	107	304	133	163	707		0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	3		
	T	767	1146	825	1549	4287		9	11	15	35	11	4	25	4	44		
OHVDL	P	95	110	157	120	482	0			0	0	3			3	6		
	T	1180	1174	899	1257	4510	4			2	6	8			5	13		
SDVDL	P	11				11	0				0							
	T	48				48	1				1							
VAVDL	P	5	0			5												
	T	8	1			9												
WIVDL	P	57	131	103	69	360			0		0	0	0	0	4	4		
	T	464	421	371	342	1598			1		1	11	1	2	57	71		

M. paratuberculosis by Serology

Lab	Bovine						Ovine						Caprine					
	---- Quarter ----						---- Quarter ----						---- Quarter ----					
		3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT	3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT	3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT		
CAVDL	P	12	6	5	3	26	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0		
	T	63	199	194	91	547	30	8	3	3	44	25	92	12	4	133		
GAATH	P	4	9	4	4	21												
	T	23	62	29	40	154												
GATFT	P	6	0	0	0	6												
	T	17	23	20	5	65												
INVDL	P	10	28	16	27	81						0					0	
	T	47	62	65	57	231						1					1	
KYMSU	P	29	28			57												
	T	151	224			375												
KYVDL	P	5	6			11												
	T	124	113			237												
MNVDL	P	111	147	126	89	473												
	T	309	508	325	216	1358												
NDVDL	P	21	5	15	15	56												
	T	102	104	314	119	639												
NMQDL	P	0	0	0	0	0												
	T	0	1	0	2	3												
NYVDL	P	104	130	79	112	425	7	1	10	10	28	2	2	3	3	10		
	T	279	353	317	349	1298	27	14	110	281	432	31	54	46	33	164		
OHVDL	P	172	248	236	176	832												
	T	2122	2033	2346	1549	8050												
OKVDL	P	6	12	4	14	36		2	0		2	1			0	1		
	T	39	49	44	84	216		8	2		10	24			10	34		
PAVL	P	39	8	4	9	60	3	1	3	0	7	158	56	26	62	302		
	T	231	72	97	175	575	67	32	27	38	164	5655	2928	489	1270	10342		
TNVDL	P	12		15	17	44												
	T	205		140	103	448												
VAVDL	P	16	4	20	7	47												
	T	59	14	65	28	166												
WIIDL	P	211	169	160	184	724	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	5	4	20		
	T	436	345	320	393	1494	1	1	7	5	14	11	7	6	7	31		

Equine Viral Arteritis Virus

		----- Quarter -----				
Lab		3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT
CAVDL	P	17	5	6	2	30
	T	261	372	384	234	1251
COVDL	P	4	0	0	0	4
	T	39	19	313	4	375
FLVDL	P	10	35	15	3	63
	T	2268	1081	1921	1159	6429
GAATH	P	2	16	2	1	21
	T	45	35	26	22	128
GATFT	P	1	0	2	0	3
	T	34	6	22	5	67
KYVDL	P	126	115	21	3	265
	T	5950	2193	676	637	9456
NMVDL	P	0	0	0	0	0
	T	4	3	0	3	10
NVSL	P	1	4	8	5	18
	T	150	177	181	182	690
NYVDL	P	28	34	25	18	105
	T	732	448	470	318	1968
VAVDL	P			0		0
	T			15		15

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus
Indirect Fluorescent Antibody

		----- Quarter -----				
Lab		3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT
CAVDL	P	2	6		23	31
	T	12	32		52	96
GAATH	P	153	21	38	93	305
	T	544	361	441	333	1679
GATFT	P	7	44			51
	T	130	331			461
INVDL	P	90	107	66	36	299
	T	172	208	274	216	870
MNVDL	P	2709	6495	5186	3621	18011
	T	12653	18395	16492	9989	57529
MOVDL	P	18	22	24	40	104
	T	73	108	118	136	435
NMVDL	P	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0
NVSL	P	873	295	78	74	1320
	T	1540	1131	242	371	3284
OHVDL	P	89	143	61	392	685
	T	731	659	509	1123	3022
OKVDL	P		12	630	35	677
	T		47	876	136	1059
WIVDL	P	0	0	15	0	15
	T	108	51	71	15	245

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus
Virus Isolation

		----- Quarter -----				
Lab		3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT
INVDL	P	44	34	69	70	217
	T	153	169	234	247	803
MNVDL	P	23	54	15		92
	T	523	456	606		1585
NMVDL	P	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0
SDVDL	P	17				17
	T	27				27

Neospora spp.

		Beef					Dairy					Total				
		---- Quarter ----					---- Quarter ----					---- Quarter ----				
Lab		3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT	3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT	3/94	4/94	1/95	2/95	TOT
CAVDL	P	0	6	1	1	8	17	31	5	36	89	22	38	6	39	105
	T	57	37	29	13	136	71	87	29	85	272	146	129	59	105	439
COVDL	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	1	6	30	5	42	12	11	8	16	47	13	24	52	28	117
MNVDL	P	1	0			1	14	1			15	16	1			17
	T	4	2			6	110	25			135	139	29			168
NDVDL	P											2	0	2	1	5
	T											19	16	214	30	279
OHVDL	P											0	0	0	1	1
	T											23	27	17	16	83
SDVDL	P											7				7
	T											71				71
VAVDL	P				0	0									0	0
	T				2	2									2	2
WIVDL	P											24	15	19	30	88
	T											103	128	204	189	624

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The DxMONITOR Data Submission System (DDSS) is available free of charge to any laboratory interested in participating in the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Reporting System (VDLRS).

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